

It was necessary to stop the issue of gold certificates was followed by the rumor, which was heard at the Capitol and elsewhere, that the President had decided to issue \$5,000,000 of four-per-cent. bonds to protect the gold reserve, in case it became necessary. Secretary Sherman was seen at the Treasury Department and was asked: "Is the rumor true that six millions of bonds have been issued?"

He replied: "Six millions of bonds have not been issued."

The Secretary did not state explicitly that no bonds were to be issued. It was ascertained subsequently that the precautionary measures which had been commenced under the Harrison administration of preparing to meet an emergency by the issue of bonds if necessary, had been carried a step further under the present administration. Recognizing the fact that the preparation of bonds was a matter of time, Secretary Foster had directed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare a large number of bonds bearing a per cent. interest, as authorized by the redemption act. It was learned that \$5,000,000 of these bonds were now being advanced in further stages toward completion, so that if it should be deemed necessary and proper to issue them or any part of them, rather than to break in upon the gold reserve, the emergency could be met with the least possible delay.

## UNCLE SAM'S MONEY.

How the Millions in the Treasury Will Be Counted and Weighed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—United States Treasurer Nebeker expects to turn over his office to his successor, or to Acting Treasurer Melrose, on Monday or Tuesday next, and leave for his home at Marion, Mo. Mr. Nebeker will return here about ten days later and remain awhile at the beginning of the count of the money. It will take from two to three months to count the money in the treasury vaults. Three men are appointed for this purpose, one by the incoming Treasurer and the other two by the Secretary of the Treasury. A force of clerks are assigned to assist in the count, which is full and in detail. All of the packages of currency are broken open and the bills all counted. The pennies and fractional silver are counted, also, one by one, but the scales are brought into requisition when it comes to counting the gold and silver in bags, of which there is several hundred millions of dollars. When a gold or silver vault is opened a bag is first thrown upon the scales and the weight taken. This one bag is counted piece by piece, and, if found correct, the weight is taken as the standard. Then the count is then very rapid, as it is only necessary to cast a bag upon the scales and see if it balances. When a light bag is found it is sent into the counting room, opened and counted. The silver is put up in bags of \$1,000 each, the gold in probably \$10,000. The Treasurer is held responsible on his bond for shortages. The money generally counts out and balances perfectly. It did to a cent when Treasurer Huston went out a couple of years ago. When the money is all counted and accounts balanced the new Treasurer gives the old one a receipt in full, which is for many hundreds of millions of dollars. Until the receipt is made the old Treasurer's bond is held to account. Treasurer Nebeker's entry will stop when he leaves his office in the hands of his successor, which may be two months before his bondmen are released.

## LIIUOKALANI'S ENVOYS.

They Return to Hawaii and Report to the Deposed Queen.—Mr. Neumann Talks.

HONOLULU, April 15.—The steamer Albatross, which arrived yesterday at this place, brought among her passengers Paul Neumann and Prince David Kawananakoa, the deposed Queen's envoys to Washington; William R. Castle, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, and Harold M. Sewall, former United States consul-general to Samoa. Hon. E. C. McFarlane, another of the envoys of the Queen's side, was also on board. Neumann and Prince David were driven rapidly to the residence of Liiuokalani, where they explained the results of their mission. When seen, subsequently, Neumann said:

I went to Washington in the interest of the Queen, to prevent, if possible, injustice being done. I favored the appointment of a commissioner to examine into the state of affairs before judgment was pronounced upon her. I have my point. I have brought back no assurances to the Queen, but I believe her best assurance lies in the fact that Mr. Blount was appointed, and has been seen here. If annexation were possible, I should be in favor of it, but I don't consider it possible at present. I don't think it practicable, and I don't believe the United States would annex the islands unless it were certain that it is feasible. I am rather in favor of a protectorate, which, I think, would settle the question, once for all. However, I feel I have done my duty, and shall now leave the problem in the hands of the people to work out.

It has been variously rumored that ex-consul to Samoa Sewall is the bearer of important dispatches to Mr. Blount or to the provisional government, that he is to come to succeed Minister Stevens or Consul-general Severance, but he keeps his own counsel in the matter. He stated that the removal of the state and stripes would be news to the States, but declined to discuss the merits of the case. Mr. Sewall made a lengthy call on Commissioner Blount on the afternoon of his arrival. As to the consul-generalship, Mr. Severance intimated that he knew of no immediate change to be made in that office. Mr. Sewall's own explanation to personal friends is that he is simply down here for the day and to study the situation for himself. Little of importance has occurred since April 1, and, despite repeated rumors that deposed Queen is preparing to again assume authority, affairs outwardly bear an aspect of tranquility.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Northern Ohio and New York were visited by severe snowstorms yesterday.

A fleet of vessels carrying 11,000,000 bushels of grain left Chicago yesterday and last night for the East.

Mollie Nielsen, an Ohio farmer, completed a thirty days' fast at Pittsburgh last night. When she began the fast she weighed 130 pounds. Her weight last night was 108 pounds.

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, the wife of the former minister to England, and Miss Lincoln, returned from Europe, yesterday, on the steamer New York. The ex-minister will leave England on the 22d.

Chief of Police Maurice Fitzgerald, of Ware, Mass., was shot at three times by tramps yesterday while attempting to arrest them. One bullet lodged in his head, and physicians have thus far failed to locate it.

Losses by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—The big plant of the Hegan Mantle Manufacturing Company, in an alley opening on Fourth street, next to the new courthouse, was partially destroyed by fire to-night and four persons were injured. Mrs. J. T. Jones was probably fatally injured, three of Ben Alford's ribs were broken and an unknown woman and D. P. Fauds received painful bruises. They were struck by a falling wall. The property loss is \$100,000, covered by insurance.

PITTSBURGH, April 15.—T. H. Nevins' white lead works on Preble avenue, Allegheny, was partially destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$20,000, fully insured.

Stabbed by a Logging-House Keeper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 15.—George Sherwood was seriously if not fatally stabbed this evening. He went to his boarding house intoxicated, and got in a quarrel with the keeper. The latter drew a knife and cut Sherwood in several places. The wounded man was taken to the jail hospital and is expected to die from his injuries. His assailant was arrested.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 15.—D. B. Gates, one of the wealthiest farmers in Green county, and a grandson of General Gates, of revolutionary fame, is dead.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 15.—Hon. Thomas B. Dudley, ex-consul to Liverpool, dropped dead as he stood in the street, Philadelphia, today.

## FEARS OF THE OPPRESSORS

Rulers of Europe Preparing to Suppress Labor's May-Day Demonstrations.

In Belgium, Particularly, Is There Uneasiness and Fears of an Attempt to Overthrow the Monarchy.—The Suffrage Riots.

## GUARDING AGAINST UPRISINGS.

The Authorities Preparing to Suppress Disorderly Demonstrations of Toilers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 15.—Advices from Berlin, Brussels, Vienna and other European capitals state that the authorities are looking forward to the Socialist demonstrations of May day with even greater anxiety than last year. Especially is this the case in Brussels, where the exciting events of the past few days are believed to be the forerunners of a more desperate struggle to come. The Belgian government has already taken steps to have a large military force in readiness for a march on the capital should disorder reach a point at which the police and the guards civique would be incapable of dealing with it. The guard civique numbers over forty thousand men, and is recruited generally from the middle classes. In the districts, however, where manufacturing and mining are almost the only industries, the guards civique is largely composed of the working classes, and its members might be found figuring on the side of the populace. King Leopold is strongly averse to violence as long as it can be averted and would not consent to any extreme use of the military arm unless it should appear to be absolutely necessary. It is said to be arriving, however, at the conviction that severe measures must be taken, for evidence has been presented to him going to prove that there is something deeper in the present Socialist agitation than to achieve the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, and that the conspirators count upon French sympathy, if not upon French support. Leopold is naturally a man of mild and liberal temper, but he is capable of great determination in a crisis and should be convinced that there are designs against his dynasty he will approve of the severest measures for the suppression and punishment of the plot.

The Berlin authorities will probably refuse to permit any Socialist demonstration on May day, or only under such rigorous limitations as to prevent the possibility of an outbreak. The Prussian government fears that any extensive demonstration might be seized upon by the anti-Semitic agitators to raise a riot against the Jews, which, in the present temper of the working classes, would not be difficult. In Vienna, it is stated, a May day demonstration will be altogether prohibited, and the prohibition enforced by the police, with the aid, if necessary, of the military. The Austrian manufacturers have received in behalf of the government to not grant any exemption from labor to their operatives on account of May day, and preparations are being made to put down with rigor any movement of disorderly character. In Paris the authorities view the situation with alarm, and seem to have much less apprehension as to the future than is exhibited in other European countries. The authorities believe that the lessons already given will have a deterrent effect upon the Anarchists, and they are satisfied that the worst of the terrorists have departed from France.

## BLOODY RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

Woman Slashed to Death by Gendarmes—Three Men Seriously Wounded.

BRUSSELS, April 15.—Suffrage riots continue to cause alarm. Yesterday there were many serious disturbances in this city and in the mining regions. Last night at Jolimont, in a fight between strikers and gendarmes, one woman was killed and three of the strikers seriously wounded. The strikers had been acting disorderly all day, and at night began to assemble in great numbers. The gendarmes attempted to disperse them and met with strong resistance. In the mob of rioters were a number of women who encouraged the men to give battle to the police. The strikers fought desperately when the gendarmes attempted to drive them from the streets. Clubs and stones were freely used and there was a prospect of the mob getting the upper hand of the gendarmes when the order was given for the latter to draw their swords and charge the crowd. The order was at once obeyed, and, slashing right and left, the gendarmes moved through the mob, which broke and scattered in every direction, hurling stones and any other handy missiles before they ran. After the riots were dispersed it was found that one of the women had been slashed with a sword and killed, and that three men had been badly wounded that they could not get away from where they had fallen. The wounded were removed to a hospital, and the body of the woman was taken to the morgue.

The labor leaders, many of whom are Socialists, are striving in every way to make the strike general. In Ghent their efforts are meeting with success. The situation is acute, but the government is vigilant. The strikers in Ghent are making great excitement in that town. Among the men who have quit work are a large number of women. The most serious riots in that occupation refused to join the strikers, and this fact greatly incensed the strikers. To-day the latter determined to force the striking weavers to leave their looms, and in consequence a bloody riot ensued. The rioters, numbering hundreds, attacked the workers and severely injured many of them. The police were promptly on the scene, but they were powerless to handle the mob. The strikers, aided by the usual crowd of loafers and vagabonds, turned on the police, and though the latter had the advantage of being armed, they were put to rout. Two police captains were badly wounded, presumably by the stones hurled at them. The strikers, after the retreat of the police, acted in a most disrespectful manner. The civil authorities, fearing that the riot was growing worse every minute, called upon the military for aid. Under orders from the central authority, which appears to realize the gravity of the movement, troops were ready to render assistance, whenever called upon. A detachment of cavalry was ordered to disperse the mob. They at once proceeded to the scene of the rioting, and, upon the order to disperse being greeted with derisive yells, they charged the mob. The latter fled precipitately when they saw the cavalrymen rushing with drawn swords upon them, and sought refuge in houses and alleys. Some of the less fleet, however, were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, while others were struck by swords and badly hurt.

Two Socialist meetings were held this evening at which speeches of a menacing and violent character were delivered, and the speakers announced, amid loud cheering, that there would be a further demonstration of Tuesday next at the meeting of the Chamber of Representatives, with a view of impressing on the chamber that the people want universal suffrage. The situation in the provinces is grave, and reports of the strike disorder and struggles between the people and the military are being received from various directions. At Trazegnies, near Charleroi, a severe conflict took place, the working people strenuously slating the orders of the police and military to disperse. The soldiers at length charged upon the mob, killing one workman and wounding a woman. The rioters then scattered and resistance ceased.

## THE GERMAN JEW BAITER.

Rector Ahlwardt's Attempt to Get Stale Charges Before the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 15.—The method followed in the Reichstag this week in forcing the rules of procedure in the case of the Jew baiter Ahlwardt will confirm his followers in the belief that the House wants to throw aside the accusations without hearing them. Many members regret that rope enough was not given Ahlwardt, as soon as the Reichstag resumed its sitting after the Easter recess, to hang himself. The intensity of the public excitement over

the affair was abundantly evidenced when the house met on Thursday, when Ahlwardt, according to his promise, was to submit the proofs of official corruption. The galleries were packed with eager listeners. Yesterday there was a repetition of the scene, but as Ahlwardt could not obtain a sufficient number of votes to carry a motion for the appointment of a committee to examine his documents they were doomed to disappointment. In face of the ferment that Ahlwardt has caused the President of the Reichstag would have shown better tact if he had rigidly followed the rules of procedure, which in this case meant Ahlwardt's exit. At a meeting of his supporters held subsequent to the incident in the Reichstag, Ahlwardt seized the occasion to declare that he was debarrassed both from producing the documents and from speaking because certain members of the government feared the disclosures he could make. He further said the leading members of the house were jealous of his growing influence, and concurred in the conspiracy of silence organized against him. The facts of the incident in their sequence are that on Thursday Ahlwardt apprised the President of the Reichstag of his intention to lay the documents on the table and to make a speech explaining them before the house proceeded to the order of the day. He further desired that the papers should not be referred to the permanent committee, but to a special committee of twenty-one, in which the Socialists and Anti-Semites should be fully represented. Before the house resumed business yesterday the seniors, or permanent committee, advised President von Levetzow to direct Ahlwardt to lay his documents on the table without speaking, leaving the house to decide upon their reference to a committee. When the President entered Ahlwardt handed him a copy of the declaration he wanted to make in producing the papers. Ahlwardt was advised regarding the decision of the senior committee and he thereupon proceeded. Whether or not he knew that the course he proposed to take was certain to lead him to a collision with the rules of procedure, the result is a temporary advantage to him. He can for some time longer pose as the possessor of damaging evidence against the most powerful Ministers. Those who profess to have seen the documents say they are nothing but a repetition of the stale charges of fraud on the war invalid fund, the exploded charges that defective rifles were furnished the army by the Hebrew firm of Lowy & Co., etc. With a view of clearing up and ending the scandal, Herr Bebel and other Socialists have assented to giving Ahlwardt the fifteen supporters required for a formal motion introducing the papers.

Guilty, but Acquitted.

LONDON, April 15.—Ben Tillet, the well-known labor leader, who was charged at the Old Bailey with having incited strikers to riot in Bristol, in December last, was found guilty to-day by the jury sitting in the case. The jury added, however, that though the prisoner was guilty of using words calculated to cause a riot, they believed the words were spoken on the spur of the moment, and were not intended to provoke a breach of the peace. Justice Cave said that the rider to the verdict was tantamount to a declaration that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime charged. He stated that a May day demonstration will be altogether prohibited, and the prohibition enforced by the police, with the aid, if necessary, of the military. The Austrian manufacturers have received in behalf of the government to not grant any exemption from labor to their operatives on account of May day, and preparations are being made to put down with rigor any movement of disorderly character.

## QUEER ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

Suits Aggregating Nearly a Million Dollars Brought Against M. F. Dwyer.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Peter De Lacey, the well-known pool room keeper, and his counsel, M. J. Stein, assisted by the Law and Order Society of Union county, New Jersey, have taken up an old law of 1874, which makes all sorts of betting come under the head of lottery gambling. De Lacey hopes to make legal matters so hot for the Elizabeth race track and M. F. Dwyer that the latter will have to be stopped. De Lacey and his allies claim up not less than \$52,000 in suits against M. F. Dwyer to-day. This is particularly embarrassing because the latter has been interpreted by the lower courts, bonds to double the amount of the suit must be given. Therefore, under the suits made public today, Mr. Dwyer and his racing associates will have to put up \$1,040,000, and, what is worse still, that aggregate will be swelled by daily prosecutions of the same character.

As the complainants construe the lottery law as applied to Elizabeth, the managers of the course make six drawings a week, that is, they call each race a drawing. The aggregate of the suits brought to-day include the three days of the present meeting and alleged violation of the lottery law at the Elizabeth race course in 1880, which was the last season racing was held at that track. The same light will be made against Monmouth Park, but as Guttenberg is at peace with De Lacey it will not be molested.

Writs of certiorari were served on Mr. Dwyer, secretary McIntire, starter Rowe and Superintendent Brush to-day. The writs are made returnable to the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. No effort was made to obtain the \$2,500,000 bonds needed to comply with the law. This will be made a test case, but in the meantime De Lacey and his friends will continue to pile up suits. It is not likely that a decision in the Supreme Court will be handed down this year.

## A Woman's Way.

Philadelphia Times.

"The reasoning of womankind is beyond my comprehension," said a young German town husband lately. "My wife came to me the other day for just enough money for a car fare to bring her to the city, as she was going to spend the day at the house of a friend, and would need no more. Having no change I gave her a five-dollar bill and was amazed to have her appear at my office in the afternoon in order to tell me that she hadn't a cent left. 'You see,' she said, 'I went out with five and saw the loveliest bit of velvet, just the sweetest shade to go with my new hat consequently I bought it, as it was so reasonable and those peculiar shades are so very hard to find.'"

## The Economist Society Solvent.

PITTSBURGH, April 15.—James Dixon, the expert accountant, has just completed an audit of the accounts of the Economist Society, showing the society to be solvent by a small margin. He pays a personal tribute to first trustee John Dusa. The society's holdings are valued at \$5,000,000. The audit was made at the request of trustee Dusa.

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